

# Interior Doors & Trim

*for Better Built Homes*

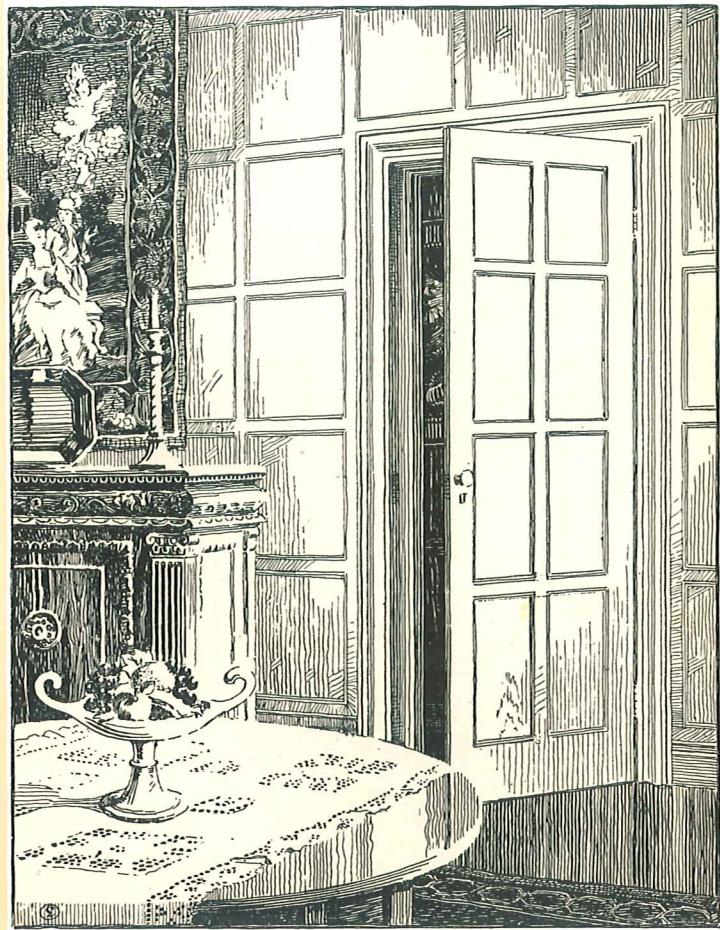


# Interior Doors and Trim



*For  
Better Built Homes*

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Curtis Companies Service Bureau  
Clinton, Iowa



Without doors and trim of good design, no interior, howsoever simple or elegant its furnishings, can be truly beautiful.

# Interior Doors

HAVE you ever stopped to think what the interior doors mean to the beauty and the comfort of your home? They are a part of the background of the interior. Since they are a structural part of the house itself, the first selection must necessarily be the final one; therefore its importance.

In selecting your doors and trim, bear in mind that the two together carry the architectural motif of your house throughout its interior. If they are well designed and of proper proportion you may be sure that they will harmonize satisfactorily. It will then be an easy matter for you to choose your interior furnishings properly to match the woodwork.

All doors are classed according to their construction—solid or veneered. Solid doors are especially desirable for the interior when they are to be painted. They are generally made of soft wood and are better adapted to paint than varnish, because the grain of the wood is not distinctive enough to grant the emphasis given it by varnish. Veneered doors usually have the grain effect that is desirable to be shown under a transparent finish. Veneered construction makes it possible for the hardwood doors of your home to show the grain of hardwood and yet have the durability and non-warping quality of softwood.

Figure 1 illustrates the two types of molding used on Curtis doors. The style of molding that is used around panels in any door determines in a large degree the character and beauty of its design. These moldings are of two general kinds: solid and applied. The solid molding shown in Figure 1(A) is known as Curtis *ovolo*. It is cut on the stiles and rails of the door. The *flush* molding shown in Figure 1(B) is a separate molded strip that is "planted in"; i. e., bradded or nailed to the spline in the stile or rail.

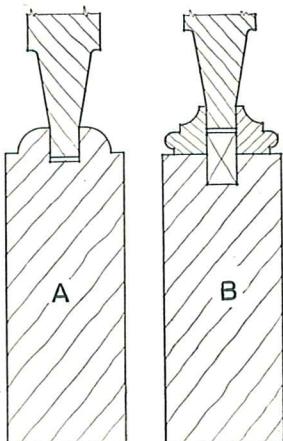


Fig. 1. (A) Curtis *ovolo* molding is cut on the stiles and rails themselves.

(B) Curtis *flush* molding is a separate strip "planted in" or nailed.

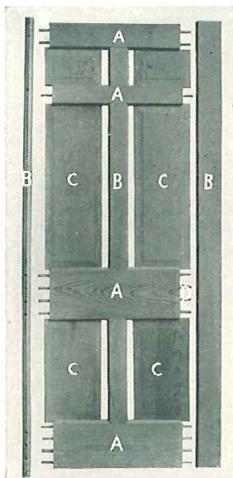


Fig. 2. Door parts ready for assembling by an automatic clamp.

A—Rails. B—Stiles.  
C—Panels. D—Dowels.

Finishing touches are done by hand. Prior to the final inspection and application of the trademark stamp by the inspector, the door is carefully examined by skilled workmen, who detect and remove any flaws and defects that may have been brought out in the machining of the wood. Few defects appear in the stock selected for Curtis doors.

Fig. 3. A— $1\frac{1}{8}$ " strip of veneer. B— $3\frac{1}{4}$ " hard-wood edging strip. C— $1\frac{1}{8}$ " white pine core blocks for  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " doors;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " white pine core blocks for  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " doors. The stiles and rails of the veneered door have cores of white pine blocks tongued-and-grooved and glued together (C in Fig. 2);

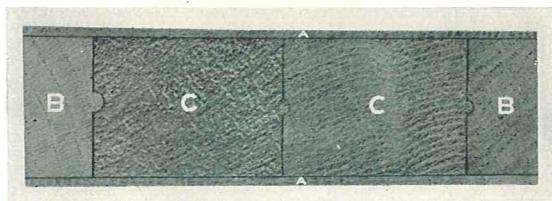
strips of hardwood  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick are then applied to the edges of the built-up core (B in Fig. 2). Finally strips of veneer  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick (A in Fig. 2) are glued with waterproof glue to the surfaces of the built-up cores. The stiles and rails are then ready to be molded if the door is to have Curtis ovolo molding, to be grooved to receive the panels, and to be bored to receive the dowels. The parts are then clamped together as in Fig. 1.

## Do You Know the Strength of a Door?

Curtis doors are assembled by an automatic clamp; the stiles, rails, and panels are first laid out as shown in Figure 2 and then forced into place by the uniform pressure of the clamp.

The dowels used in joining the stiles and rails are made of straight-grained, flawless hardwood. The groove in the dowel allows the air in the hole to come out, and the surplus glue to be taken up as the dowel is forced in. This groove, running the length of the dowel, insures glue contact throughout its length. The dowels have been subjected to many tests, such as pulling the stiles and rail apart. The wood of the stile and the rail will give way before the dowel joint breaks. The breaking point is around 5,250 pounds.

All Curtis doors are thoroughly machine-sanded by either drum or belt sanders.



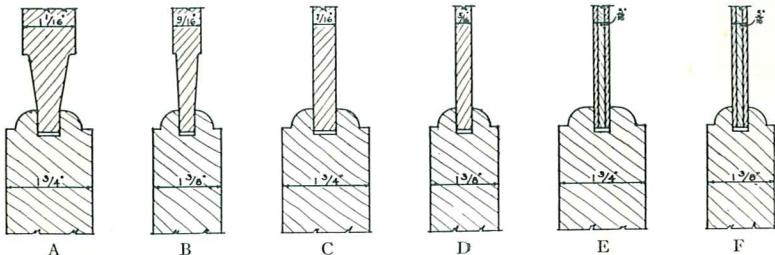


Fig. 4

Panel thicknesses in  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  and  $1\frac{3}{4}''$  doors.  
 (A)  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  door -  $1\frac{1}{16}''$  solid raised panel.  
 (B)  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  door -  $\frac{9}{16}''$  solid raised panel.  
 (C)  $1\frac{3}{4}''$  door -  $\frac{7}{16}''$  solid flat panel.  
 (D)  $1\frac{3}{4}''$  door -  $\frac{7}{16}''$  solid flat panel.  
 (E)  $1\frac{3}{4}''$  door -  $\frac{5}{8}''$  laminated flat panel.  
 (F)  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  door -  $\frac{5}{16}''$  laminated flat panel.

## Construction of Curtis Veneered Doors

There are two essential features of a hardwood veneered door: the core and the veneer. The core of a Curtis

veneered door consists of a number of white pine blocks, tongued-and-grooved and glued together as illustrated in Figure 3. In making veneered doors hardwood strips of the same wood as the veneer are placed on each edge of the stile and rail before the veneer is applied. See Figure 3(B). Thus, both the outside and molded edges of these members are made of the same wood as the face, giving every appearance of their being built of solid hardwood.

Waterproof glue is used in all Curtis hardwood veneered doors. This glue prevents the veneer from separating from the core, as it might otherwise do even under ordinary atmospheric humidity.

The stiles and rails are built up separately with their own individual cores and veneer surfaces. They are doweled together just as though they were composed of single pieces of wood. The same machine process is used in completing the veneered door as is used in the solid door.

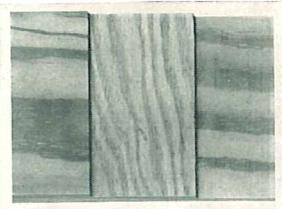


Fig. 5. A three-ply panel. Note that the grain of the middle layer crosses the grain of the two surface veneers.

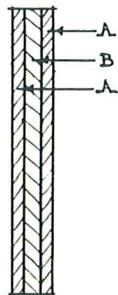


Fig. 6. Cross-section of a three-ply panel.

## Curtis Door Panels

Curtis softwood doors have panels of three kinds: solid raised, solid flat, laminated flat.

Curtis hardwood doors have laminated flat panels of three-ply construction, with cross-banding as shown in Figure 5.

In Figure 4 is illustrated the different panel thicknesses in both  $1\frac{3}{4}$ - and  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch doors.

A marked, sharp raise in its panels adds much to the appearance of a door. Curtis raised panels in  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch doors are  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches thick; in  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch doors,  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick. A thick panel adds solidity and durability to a door.

Standardization of doors has brought about a better constructed door without adding to the price because of the efficiency and economy of quantity production of standard designs in standard sizes. The sizes standardized comprise over 90% of past demands.

The designs standardized were those that proved to be most in demand, with other new forms detailed for us by architects of standing. Observe the two doors shown in

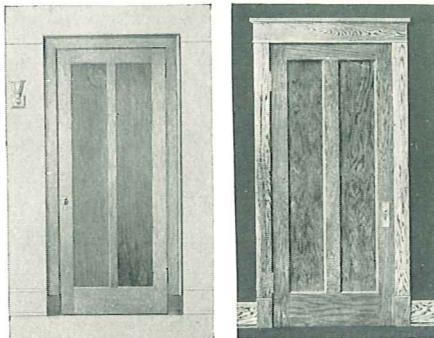


Fig. 8. A comparison of Curtis door C-306 (left) with a door of similar pattern C-662 from the 1917 Curtis catalog (right). Note the better proportion of door C-306.

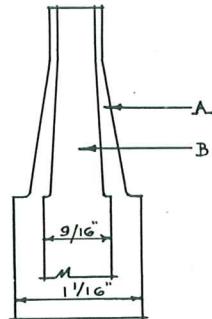


Fig. 7.  $\frac{9}{16}$ " solid raised panels (B) are used in all Curtis  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " doors except those made to meet price competition, which have  $\frac{1}{16}$ " panels;  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " solid raised panels (A) are used in all Curtis  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " doors except those made to meet price competition, which have  $\frac{1}{16}$ " panels, leaving a difference in panel thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " on either side.

Figure 8. Is it not apparent that the door C-306, as shown in our current catalog, has more graceful lines and is neater in appearance than the other door, which appeared in the Curtis catalog of 1917? Note the well-proportioned panels shown in door C-306 (left) and compare it with the clumsy effect of the other door produced by stiles and rails which are too large.

# Interior Trim

INTERIOR trim, as the term implies, constitutes the finishing members that are used around the openings of the rooms and the moldings around its base, walls and ceiling. Because of the fact that the trim, with the interior doors, forms the background for the interior decorations of the home, it is of architectural importance. That is why it is important to take great care in making the proper selection. Curtis trim will carry the architectural motif of your home throughout its interior.

Good design is not the sole characteristic of Curtis interior trim. The following mechanical features also pertain to trim which bears the Curtis trademark:

1. No resinous, sappy, checked, knotty or otherwise imperfect woods are used.
2. All wood used for trim is thoroughly kiln-dried, which insures it against warping, cracking and curling.
3. The trim is made by machines that cut smoothly and uniformly and which are firmly anchored to firm floors so as to minimize jarring and uneven cutting.
4. Curtis hardwood trim is sanded on its flat faces by drum-sanding machines, which do not gouge out soft spots nor pass over hard ones.
5. All Curtis casings and baseboards are "backed out" on the inside face as shown in C-1657, Figure 9. This feature has two marked advantages:

*First:* It permits a perfect fit against the wall in case the plaster is slightly bowed out, as is so often the case.

*Second:* The backing out decreases the contact of the wood with the plaster, thus minimizing the danger of the moisture from the plaster being conducted to the wood, causing it to warp and bend out of place.

The method of fitting the baseboard into the shoe mold shown in Figure 9 is an improvement over the old style of nailing a quarter-round mold to the baseboard. This mold may be nailed in the manner illustrated, either through the front of

The "backing out" feature is used in all casing and baseboard (C-1657).

The method of nailing the shoe mold (C-1611) to the floor and the grooved connection with the baseboard (C-1657) is a distinct Curtis feature.



Fig. 9

the mold to the floor, or through the bottom of the groove to the floor, permitting the baseboard to be set in afterwards. Quite often floors sag or the floor boards warp, causing a wide crack between the bottom of the molding and surface of the floor. In the method of securing the molding to the floor, as shown in the illustration, the difference is taken up in the shoe at the bottom of the baseboard and no crack appears. Any sag which may develop in the floor does not cause a wide crack to appear at the bottom of the base shoe, which is always the case when the latter is nailed to the baseboard.

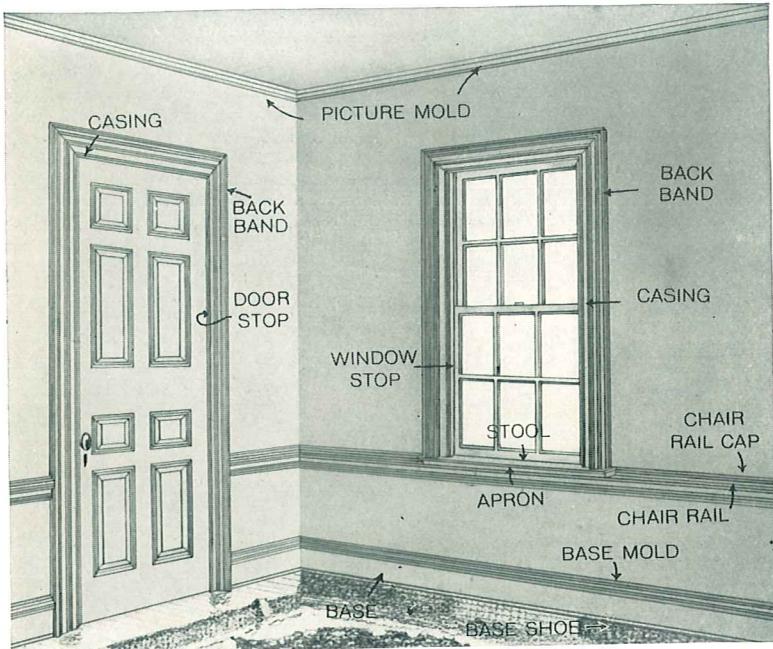
## The Economy of Standardized Trim

There have been about as many designs of trim as there were manufacturers making it. In deciding upon the items to be standardized, an effort was made to strike a happy medium in patterns that would suit rooms of large and small sizes, that would take various finishes and that would be suitable for houses of various architectural types.

An analysis of our past sales showed that out of 243 designs in our old catalog, 89.5% of the sales were made from only 77 patterns. In this way we were guided in determining the patterns that our trade was demanding. These were redesigned along architectural lines. We now list in our current catalog a collection of designs and sizes that will meet every requirement.

With Curtis Standard Trim, the Curtis dealer is able to carry in stock large quantities of few patterns and so make prompt deliveries on all orders.

If requested, all trim can be furnished "cut to length," i. e., the several pieces for each opening in the wall will be shipped in approximately the lengths necessary for the purpose, fitting only being required of the carpenter on the job. All that is necessary in ordering is to specify the opening size. This way of furnishing Curtis Standard Trim saves time and errors in figuring out how many pieces of a given length can be cut out of one piece. Thus it saves waste. Furthermore, it is easier for the carpenter when he has the right number of pieces of approximately the right length for every purpose. Everything that can be done is done at the factory to save trouble, time, labor and expense in putting on Curtis Standard Trim.



## Names and Definitions of Interior Trim Members

**Apron.** The member located beneath the stool closing the space between the stool and the plaster.

**Back Band.** A molded strip extending around the outer edge of the casing.

**Base.** The wide member extending around the room at the angle of wall and floor.

**Base Mold.** A molding extending along the top of the base board.

**Base Shoe.** A molded strip at the angle of the floor and baseboard which may or may not have a groove to receive the base.

**Cap Mold.** A molded projection used above the head casing of a door or window.

**Casing.** The widest member of the trim covering the joint between the frame or jamb and the adjoining wall.

**Chair Rail.** A molded strip extending around the room located approximately on a line with the bottom of the windows.

**Chair Rail Cap.** A small molding at the top of the chair rail.

**Pillet.** A narrow strip used to break the inter-

section between the vertical and the horizontal members of the casing door or window.

**Picture Mold.** A molded strip extending around the room near the top of the wall used for hanging pictures.

**Plaster Mold.** A molding used to break the expanse of large wall surfaces to form panels, or to mark the line between colored plasters.

**Plinth.** Sometimes called base block. A square or oblong block at the bottom of the vertical door casing, providing a stop for the baseboards.

**Scribing Mold.** A mold of receding detail placed at the outer edge of side casing.

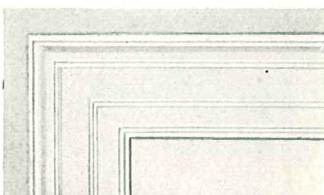
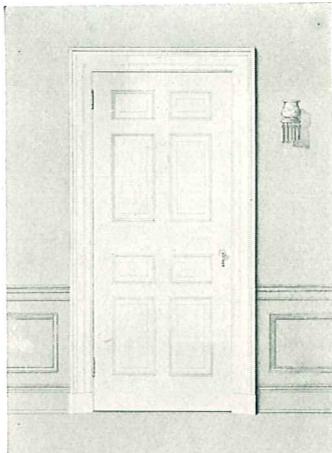
**Stool.** The top member of the inside projection of the trim located at the bottom of the window.

**Stop (Door).** A long, narrow strip that prevents the door swinging beyond a certain point on the jamb.

**Stop (Window).** A long narrow strip holding the window in the frame.

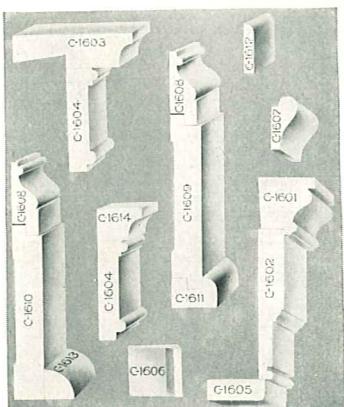
## Interior Door C-300

To carry the spirit of the Colonial home throughout the interior, no better door than this eight-panel design could be chosen. Its beauty is due to its splendid proportions, the raised panels and the flush molding. The door can also be had with Curtis ovolu molding. It is made of California white pine and, in the larger sizes, in two thicknesses.



## Standard Trim C-1600

A handsome trim must needs be chosen for the beautiful door C-300. This design is suggested, though others are suitable. Notice the delicate moldings, which produce a pleasing play of lights and shadows. The trim is furnished in California white pine and unselected birch.



DESIGN NUMBER	OLD CURTIS NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1601		Back Band	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1602		Casing	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
C-1603		Stool	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{7}{8}$
C-1604		Apron or Chair Rail	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1605		Stop (window)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1606		Plinth	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
C-1607		Picture Mold	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1608		Base Mold	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1609		Base	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1610		Base	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1611		Base Shoe	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
C-1612		Base Shoe	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1614		Chair Rail Cap	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1625		Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Illus. page 12	
C-1626	8540	Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 12	
C-1627		Stop (door)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Illus. page 12	
C-1658		Plaster Mold	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 19	

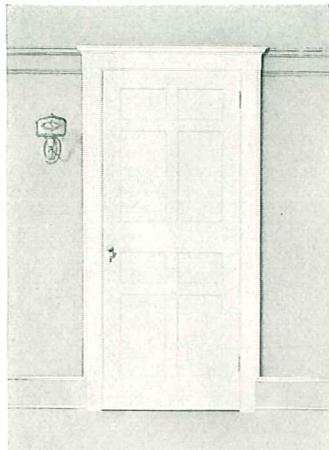
## Interior Door C-301

A door of similar design to C-300 but with plainer details is to be observed here. Flat panels and Curtis ovolu molding make the difference. The door is offered with either hardwood or softwood panels. The door in hardwood may be finished natural or stained or painted.

Cheaper doors than those made by Curtis can be purchased, but better doors for the price are not made. The economies resulting from quantity production, which standardization makes possible, enable the Curtis Companies to offer unusual values.

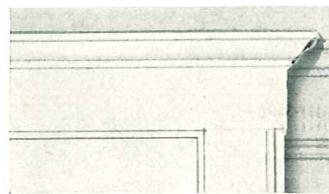
### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	

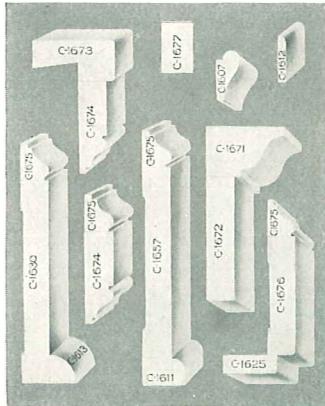


## Standard Trim C-1670

If you like a trim with a head cap, this one is recommended. The cap mold is small and the scribing mold makes the casing seem narrower. Supplied in Southern pine.



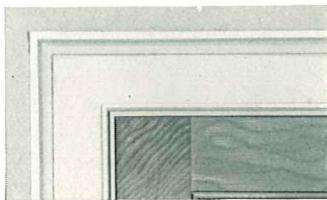
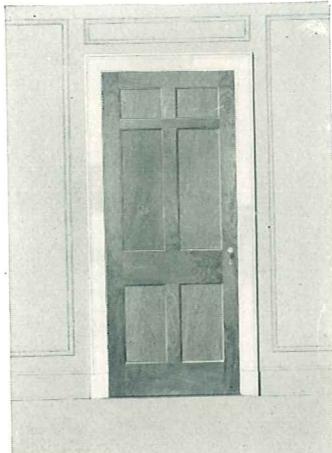
DESIGN	OLD	CURTIS	NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1605				Stop (window)	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
C-1607				Illus. page 10	
C-1611				Picture Mold	5/8 x 1 3/8
C-1612				Shoe	3/4 x 1 1/8
C-1613	8065			Shoe	1 1/4 x 1 1/8
C-1625				Shoe	3/4 x 3/4
C-1626	8540			Stop (window)	1 1/2 x 1 1/2
C-1627				Illus. page 12	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
C-1630				Stop (door)	1 1/2 x 1 3/4
C-1657				Illus. page 12	1 1/2 x 1 3/4
C-1658				Base	3/4 x 5 1/2
C-1671				Base	3/4 x 5 1/2
C-1672				Plaster Mold	5/8 x 1 1/8
C-1673				Illus. page 19	
C-1674				Cap Mold	1 3/8 x 2 1/8
C-1675				Head Casing	3/4 x 3 3/8
C-1676				Stool	1 1/8 x 2 1/4
C-1677				Apron or Chair Rail	3/4 x 2 1/2
C-1678				Base Mold	3/4 x 1
C-1679				Chair Rail Cap	3/4 x 1
C-1680				Scribing Mold	3/4 x 1
C-1681				Casing	3/4 x 3 1/4
C-1682				Plinth	7/8 x 3 3/8 x 6



## Interior Door C-303

On the opposite page is a door (C-302) of similar design to this, both being purely Colonial. Use this door in hardwood with flat laminated panels if you would stain, paint or finish it natural. In white pine with solid flat panels it should be painted only.

The construction of Curtis hardwood doors is explained on page 5. This excellent construction makes a door of great durability.



### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	

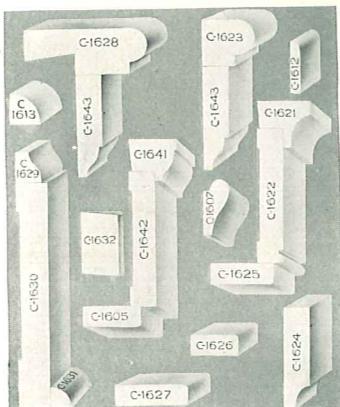
## Standard Trims C-1620 and C-1640

These are very attractive trims because very simple, and at the same time very practical. The casing can be put together with a butt joint, mitering being necessary only for the back band and beaded edge molding. A choice of two patterns in back bands is offered. Furnished in California white pine, plain oak and unselected birch.

DESIGN	OLD	CURTIS	NAME	SIZE
			C-1620	
C-1605			Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1607			Picture Mold	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1612			Base Shoe	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1613	8065		Base Shoe	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1621			Back Band	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1622			Casing	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1623			Chair Rail Cap	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1624			Apron	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1625	8540		Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1626			Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1627			Stop (door)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1628			Stool	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3
C-1629			Mold	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1630			Base Mold	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1631	8063		Base	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1632			Base Shoe	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1633			Plinth	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
			C-1640	
C-1641			Back Band	1 x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
C-1642			Casing	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1643			Apron or Chair Rail	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
C-1658			Plaster Mold	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Illus. page 19

Other members of this trim same as C-1620



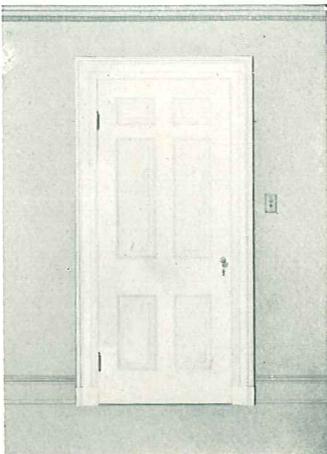
## Interior Door C-302

Tradition has given us the six-panel Colonial door. This design is older than our country. But never before has such a door with good proportions and properly molded been offered as a standard design so that builders of small Colonial homes could afford it. This Curtis Standard Design is furnished with either flush or ovolu molding. It is made in California white pine only with solid raised panels. If you are going to make your home Colonial through and through, Interior Door C-302 will help you carry out the motif.

Perhaps you may know of doors that look something like this Curtis design and that can be bought for less money. But remember, wise buying of doors consists of insisting upon value through and through. See pages 4 to 6.

### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " (only)
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "



A detail illustration of, and complete information about, trim C-1600 shown with Interior Door C-302 is found on page 10. Trim C-1620, which is shown stained around Interior Door C-304, is described on page 12, shown painted.

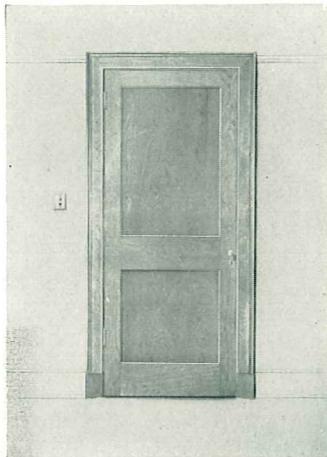
## Interior Door C-304

For general utility throughout the house, this two-panel door is a splendid design. It can be used upstairs or downstairs and can be painted white or stained or finished natural. It is offered in California white pine with Southern pine laminated panels and in plain oak and unselected birch with flat laminated panels. Curtis ovolu molding only.

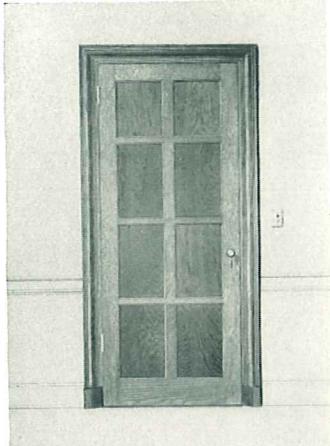
This is an attractive design yet not an expensive door. Such good value is offered in it because Curtis Standard Designs like this are manufactured in large quantities, which reduces production costs.

### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "



## Interior Door C-305

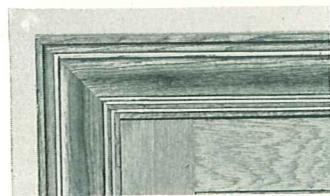


If you want the delightful hominess of the English house in your interior, this door will help you get that effect. It is the proper accompaniment of Elizabethan paneling, or if used alone, suggests paneling. The door is made in plain oak only and in one thickness, with laminated flat panels and Curtis ovolo molding.

One sees many a door of this type in the largest and most expensive houses.

## SIZES

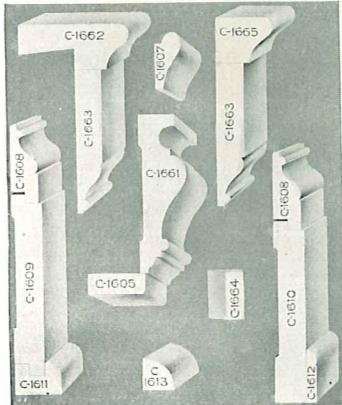
2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"
2' 4" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"



## Standard Trim C-1660

Although illustrated with an English door, this trim is equally suited to the Colonial or Southern house. It is supplied in plain oak and unselected birch.

There is something neat in the appearance of a mitered trim that makes it well worth the work of mitering.



DESIGN NUMBER	OLD CURTIS NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1605		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1607		Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1608		Base Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$
C-1609		Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$
C-1610		Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$
C-1611		Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1612		Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1625		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$
C-1626	8540	Illus. page 12	
		Stop (window)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 12	
C-1627		Stop (door)	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1658		Illus. page 12	
		Plaster Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 19	
C-1661		Casing	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{7}{8}$
C-1662		Stool	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{5}{8}$
C-1663		Apron or Chair Rail	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$
C-1664		Plinth	$1\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{3}{8}$
C-1665		Chair Rail Cap	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$

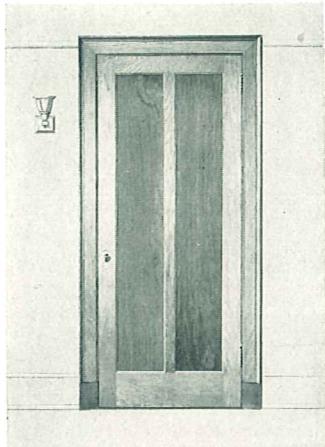
## Interior Door C-306

Long, vertical lines, which are shown in this door, are suited to the Western or English house of low, rambling design. It will make the ceiling of such a house seem higher than it actually is. The door parts are splendidly proportioned and the flat, laminated panels are neatly framed by stiles and rails that are Curtis ovolو molded. The door is offered with California white pine stiles and rails and Southern pine panels, and in plain oak and unselected birch.

Of course, you can buy doors that look something like this one. But is "something like" sufficient for you? Wouldn't you rather have a correctly proportioned, neatly molded door than one of careless design? Isn't the better designed door worth a little more?

### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"



For full particulars concerning Curtis Standard Trim C-1620, shown around door C-306, see page 12; for trim C-1660, shown around door C-307, see page 14. Trim C-1620 requires mitering of only the back band and beaded edge.

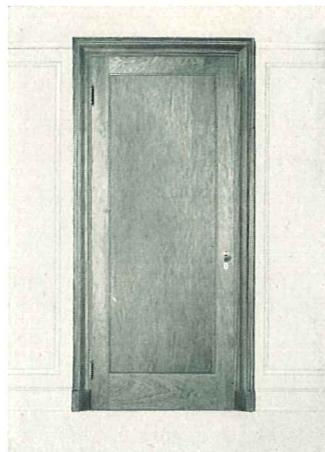
## Interior Door C-307

When it is desired to show the beauty of the grain of the wood in the hardwood door, no better paneled design than this could be selected. The large, flat panel is of three-ply construction and is  $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch thick. It will not warp, crack, nor blister, because of the cross-pull of the grains in the veneer sheets. The door is furnished in 1 3/4-inch thickness only, in plain oak and unselected birch. It is Curtis ovolو molded.

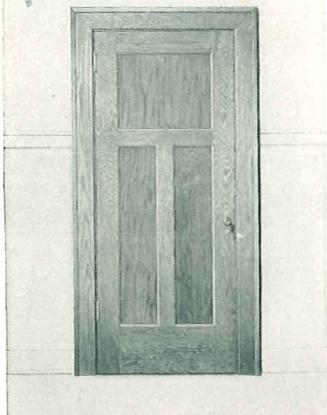
### SIZES IN HARDWOOD

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/4"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"

This door is carried in pine in the same sizes as C-306.



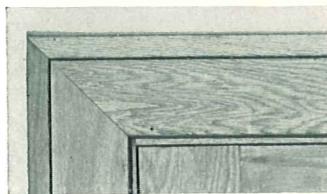
## Interior Door C-308



Curtis ovolo molded stiles and rails add much to the appearance of this design. The panels are  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick and are of laminated construction; that is, they consist of three layers of veneer glued together, the grains of the outside layers running at right angles to the grain of the core. Such panels will not crack, split nor warp and the veneers will not blister. Furnished in plain oak, unselected birch and California white pine with Southern pine panels.

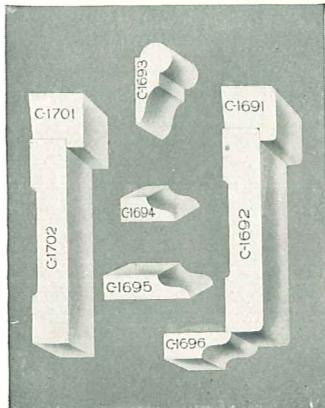
### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " & 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	



## Standard Trims C-1690 and C-1700

Both the casing and back band on trim C-1700 can be put together with the butt joint if preferred. The illustration shows a mitered corner. Made in Southern pine, plain oak and unselected birch.



DESIGN NUMBER	OLD CURTIS NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1690			
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$
		Illus. page 10	
C-1658		Plaster Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 19	
C-1691	8378	Back Band	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1692	8309	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$
C-1693	8264	Picture Mold	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$
C-1694	8097	Stop (window)	$\frac{3}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1695	8097	Stop (door)	$\frac{3}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1696	8096	Stop (window)	$\frac{3}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{8}$
C-1714	8267	Stool	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$
		Illus. page 20	
C-1715	8641	Apron	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{5}{8}$
		Illus. page 20	
C-1723	8828	Base	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$
		Illus. page 20	
C-1700			
C-1701	8651	Back Band	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$
C-1702	8660	Casing	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$

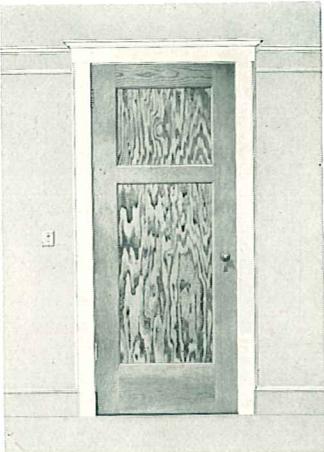
Other members of trim same as C-1690

## Interior Door C-309

On the opposite page you see a door much like this in design but with two lower vertical panels. It is furnished Curtis ovolo molded only in plain oak, unselected birch and softwood. This is an inexpensive door, yet one in good taste. It can be appropriately used for the bedrooms, and in softwood or birch is attractive when painted. It forms a good background for the furnishings. Its beauty when finished natural with the trim painted is shown in the illustration.

### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	



## Interior Door C-310

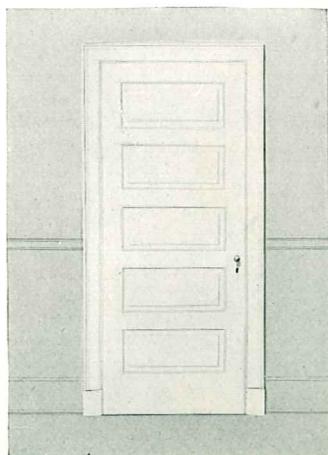
Sometimes first cost—price—is the only consideration in purchasing a door. Therefore, the Curtis Companies offer this five-cross-panel design. This door is not made with Curtis ovolo or flush molding, but has the ogee molding, the profile of which is like an elongated S-curve. Nor does this door have as thick panels as the regular Curtis doors. The 1 3/4-inch thick door has panels  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch thick; the 1 3/8-inch door, panels  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick.

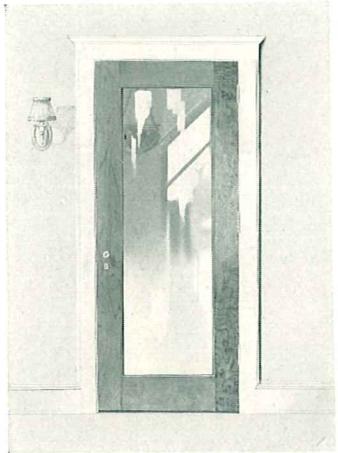
C-310 is commonly used in basements, outbuildings, and in such places where utility is the only consideration. It is offered by each of the various Curtis Companies in the softwood peculiar to the trade in the territory served. The Curtis trademark on this door insures you the same workmanship to be found in other Curtis doors.

### SIZES

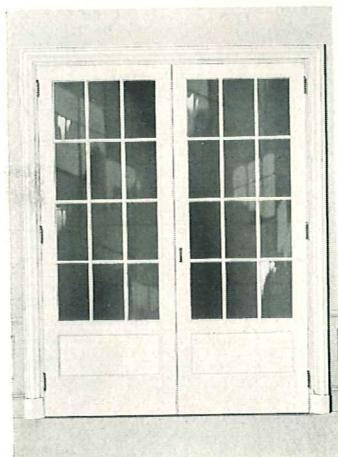
2' 0" x 6' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"
2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	2' 8" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 4" 1 3/8"	2' 10" x 6' 10" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 8" 1 3/8"	3' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 7' 0" 1 3/8"	
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/8"	

Trim C-1670, illustrated on page 11, is shown around door C-309; trim C-1620, illustrated on page 12, is shown around door C-310. Both are very practical and appropriate trims for these inexpensive yet serviceable doors.





The mirror door is pictured with trim C-1670, which is described on page 11, and the French doors with trim C-1660, which is described on page 14. Other trim designs are equally suited to doors like these, howsoever finished.



## Mirror Door C-311

To have a mirror door in your bedroom is a convenience you cannot fully appreciate until you have used one. It permits a full length view that is very helpful, particularly at dressmaking time. It is as convenient as a cheval glass and is never in the way. A mirror door can also be used in the hallway. The other side of the door is paneled according to any of the designs for interior doors shown on the pages of this booklet.

Only plain plate mirrors are used in Curtis mirror doors. The glass is held in by a rabbed strip which is nailed to the stiles and rails of the door, and then over this strip the Curtis flush door molding (Figure 1B, page 3) is applied.

### SIZES

2' 0" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"	2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"
2' 4" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"	2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/4"
2' 6" x 6' 6" 1 3/4"	2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 3/4"

## French Doors C-320

French doors are the thing for openings in the living portion of the house. With the panel at the bottom, these doors could very well be used for the entrance to the porch. In each door for the four-foot opening there are eight lights, and twelve—three wide—in each door in the five-foot opening. An astragal, which covers the joint between them, is furnished with each pair of doors. The doors are furnished with laminated flat panels in plain oak and unselected birch and solid flat panels in California white pine.

The Curtis Companies use plain plate glass in their French doors. Beveled plate is not recommended because it adds nothing to the attractiveness of the door but considerable to the expense.

### OPENING SIZES PER PAIR

SIZES IN PINE	OPENING SIZES PER PAIR
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	4' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	4' 0" x 7' 0"
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	5' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	5' 0" x 7' 0"

In hardwoods this door is produced only in 1 3/4" thickness.

## French Doors C-321

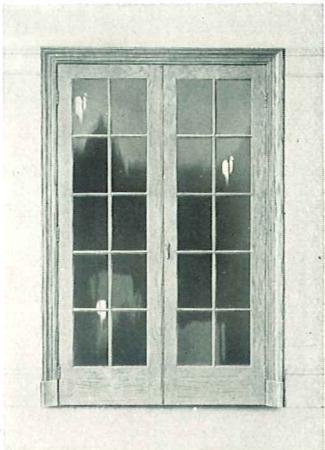
These French doors can be purchased for both four-foot and five-foot openings. In the latter case, each door has fifteen lights. It is very important that the lights in your French doors be pleasingly proportioned.

French doors like these are made in the same manner (see pages 4 and 5) as ordinary paneled doors; the glass panes simply take the place of the wood panels. The stiles and rails are ovolu molded.

### OPENING SIZES PER PAIR

SIZES IN PINE	OPENING SIZES PER PAIR
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/8"	4' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	4' 0" x 7' 0"
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	5' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 3/8" & 1 3/4"	5' 0" x 7' 0"

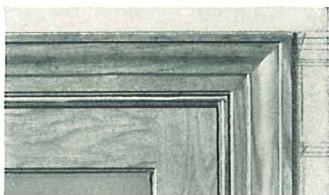
In hardwoods this door is produced only in 1 3/4" thickness.



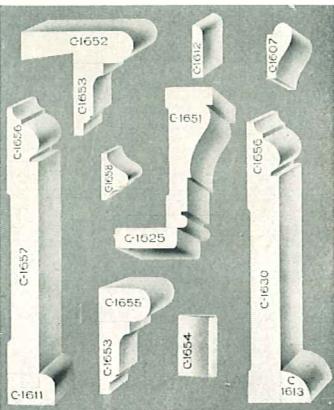
## Standard Trim C-1650

The trim illustrated around these doors, which is also suitable to any other doors, is an interesting design, with its finely molded forms. It is furnished in plain oak.

Only one of the patterns illustrated on the right, viz., C-1651, is shown in the detail section of the door illustration.



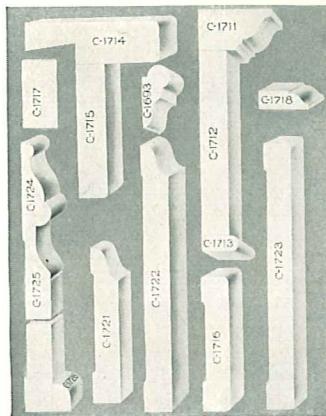
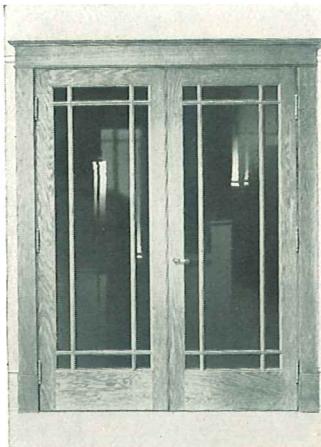
DESIGN NUMBER	OLD CURTIS NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1605		Stop (window)	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
C-1607		Illus. page 10	
C-1611		Picture Mold	5/8 x 1 3/8
C-1612		Base Shoe	3/4 x 1 1/8
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe	3/4 x 1 1/4
C-1625		Base Shoe	3/4 x 3/4
C-1626	8540	Stop (window)	1 1/2 x 1 1/2
C-1627		Stop (window)	1 1/2 x 1 3/8
C-1630		Illus. page 12	
C-1651		Stop (door)	1 1/2 x 1 3/4
C-1652		Illus. page 12	
C-1653		Base	3/4 x 5 1/2
C-1654		Casing	1 1/8 x 3 1/2
C-1655		Stool	1 1/8 x 2 3/4
C-1656		Apron or Chair Rail	3/4 x 1 3/4
C-1657		Plinth	1 1/4 x 3 3/4 x 6
C-1658		Chair Rail Cap	1 1/8 x 1 1/4
C-1659		Base Mold	3/4 x 1 1/6
C-1660		Base	3/4 x 5 1/2
C-1661		Plaster Mold	5/8 x 1 3/8



## French Doors C-322

French doors are "windows of the interior." They are most useful between the hall and living room or between the living and dining rooms. They allow the passage of light between rooms but obstruct drafts and sounds.

Here is a design that the Curtis Companies have retained because of the demand created for it by the popularity of the bungalow. It has been re-detailed, however, with better proportions given its stiles and rails. The same excellence of workmanship that goes into other Curtis doors goes into this one.



### OPENING SIZES PER PAIR

SIZES IN PINE	
2' 0" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 0" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4' 0" x 7' 0"
2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 6' 8"
2' 6" x 7' 0" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " & 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5' 0" x 7' 0"

In hardwoods this door is produced only in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " thickness.

## Standard Trim C-1710

A plain trim embodying many of the old Curtis patterns somewhat modified.

DESIGN NUMBER	OLD CURTIS NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
C-1613	8065	Base Shoe	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Illus. page 19	
C-1658		Plaster Mold	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
		Illus. page 19	
C-1693	8264	Picture Mold	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
C-1711	8715	Cap Mold	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 2
C-1712	8397	Head Casing	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5
C-1713	8395	Fillet	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1
C-1714	8267	Stool	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
C-1715	8641	Apron	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
C-1716	8308	Casing	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
C-1717		Plinth	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1718	8098	Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
C-1719		Stop (window)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
		Not illus.	
C-1720		Stop (door)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Not illus.	
C-1721	8384	Casing	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1722	8386	Base	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1723	8828	Base	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1724	8420	Base Mold	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1725	8421	Base	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1726	8422	Base Shoe	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
C-1727		Plinth	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Not illus.	(Like C-1717 but wider.)

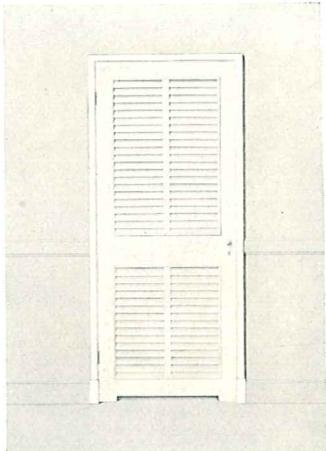
## Bedroom Slat Door C-330

When the nights are warm this kind of a door makes a more comfortable bedroom. It is hung on the same jamb with the regular interior door, which can be left open when this one is closed. The angle of the slats permits good air circulation in the bedroom and at the same time absolute privacy is insured.

Homebuilders go to considerable expense to install heating systems in their houses so as to keep their homes warm in winter, but few of them think of summer comfort when they build. Other Curtis designs in addition to this slat door which will make for cooler houses—e. g., blinds or shutters and louvres—are shown in the booklet, "Windows for Better Built Homes." Ask for it.

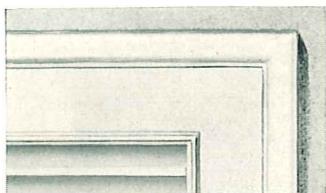
### SIZES

2' 6" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  
2' 8" x 6' 8" 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "



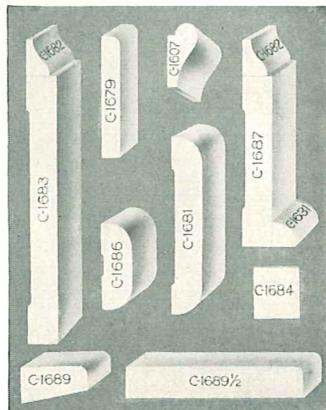
## Standard Trims C-1680 and C-1685

You see only the  $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " casing of this trim around door C-330. Isn't it attractive? It is especially suited to the bedrooms, though its wider casing becomes the more virile downstairs rooms, too.



DESIGN NUMBER	OLD CURTIS NUMBER	NAME	SIZE
		C-1680	
C-1607		Picture Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
C-1626	8540	Stop (window)	$\frac{3}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
C-1627		Illus. page 12	
		Stop (door)	$\frac{3}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
C-1631		Illus. page 12	
C-1658		Base Shoe	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1681		Plaster Mold	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
C-1682		Illus. page 19	
C-1683		Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
C-1684		Base Mold	$\frac{3}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ "
C-1688		Base	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
		Plinth	$\frac{3}{4}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
		Stool	$\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
		C-1685	
C-1679		Stop	$\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1686		Casing	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
C-1687		Base	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
C-1688		Plinth	$\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2" x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
		Not illus.	
C-1689 $\frac{1}{2}$		Stool	$\frac{5}{8}$ " x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

*Other members of this trim same as C-1680*



## The Care of Hardwood Doors

**E**VERYONE who has had anything to do with building a new home, or installing new woodwork and doors in an old home, knows that there are certain precautions that must be observed in handling these items before they are finished. Here are a few simple rules which, if rigorously followed, will help your doors give satisfactory service from the start:

1. *Store hardwood doors only in the dryest place you can find.* If the doors must be stored for some time before they are hung, have your painter smooth and fill them *at once*, being sure that he paints the exposed *ends* of the doors, top and bottom, with white lead and oil. This is where most of the moisture gets in.

2. *Do not take hardwood doors or woodwork of any kind into a building recently plastered.* A great deal of water is retained in each square foot of plastered surface long after the wall is dry to the eye and touch. It is never safe to put woodwork or doors into any building within less than three weeks after plastering is complete, and only then if plenty of heat and ventilation have been provided. Be sure, too, that there is no standing water or fresh concrete work in the basement.

3. *After the doors are hung and fitted in place, again paint the top and bottom edges.* Neglect of this one precaution is responsible for at least 75% of all trouble with veneered doors.

4. *Be sure that exterior or "Spar" varnish is used on all edges and the outside of exterior veneered doors.* Usually ordinary finishing or rubbing varnish is used and this *does not* protect the door against the extremes of outside temperature and moisture.

5. *Don't have too little moisture in your house during the winter months.* Extreme dryness is fully as destructive as extreme moisture, especially when the hot air heating system is used. When proper appliances for regulating the humidity of the atmosphere are used—a measure for health as well as a protection for the woodwork and furniture—there is no danger of cracking, splitting or checking the veneer of the hardwood doors.

If you observe these precautions with your Curtis hardwood doors after they reach the job, the result will be a home with doors you will be proud of because they will never give you any trouble.

# Curtis Woodwork Is Trademarked

THE Curtis Companies deem it commercially unwise for them to send out their products without a means by which they may be traced back to their source.

Not alone is it our pride in having made a good article that prompts us to label our wares. The user must be able to identify our products. He must be protected against substitutes. Therefore, as an evidence to the buyer that we are the responsible makers and as an invitation for his future trade, the Curtis trademark is stamped on every article that leaves our factory.

This trademark—**CURTIS**—is the symbol of the guarantee that the Curtis Companies offer to every purchaser of their goods. The Curtis trademark means what you think it does and not what we think. "We are not satisfied unless you are." We are glad to replace any piece of woodwork that does not give you entire satisfaction.

Great care is taken in the application of our trademark. Before it is applied, an inspector examines every article carefully. No material is sent to the shipping room until it is perfect in every noticeable detail. The inspector's stamp is placed on the edge of every door. On softwood doors it is cut in with a steel die and on hardwood doors, applied with a rubber stamp.

Every piece of trim that comes from the machine is examined by an inspector. It is then taken to the shipping room where it is bundled and wrapped and our trademark placed in a permanent position in each bundle.

## Our Packing Saves Scratching in Shipment

The Curtis Companies have made a very thorough and exhaustive study of the best available means of packing their doors and trim. Every effort is made to prepare the packages for safe shipment to the hands of the dealer.

All doors are carefully packed in a strong crate and are protected on all sides by a thick paper covering. Extra provision is made for the safe delivery of glazed doors.

Bundles of Curtis trim are securely wrapped with heavy paper and tied to prevent their sanded surfaces from being soiled or scratched in transit.

# Where Curtis Woodwork May Be Purchased

YOU can purchase Curtis Woodwork only through the retail lumber dealer in your town who handles Curtis products. Go to him and ask him to show you his copy of the Curtis Catalog No. 400, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Standardized." From it you will get many valuable suggestions for the construction of your home, for in it is listed, in addition to Interior Doors and Trim, a complete line of Entrances and Exterior Doors, Permanent Furniture, Stairs, Windows, Door and Window Frames and Porches and Exterior Woodwork.

You can readily identify Curtis permanent furniture when it is delivered to you. Look for this trademark



It identifies every genuine piece of Curtis Woodwork. You will find many imitations of Curtis designs and some that are claimed to be just as good. But without this trademark you do not receive Curtis quality—an intrinsic value that unites appearance, utility and Curtis intent.

## CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU CLINTON, IOWA

*Representing the following manufacturing and distributing plants:*

CURTIS BROS. & CO.

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CURTIS & YALE CO.

WAUSAU, WIS.

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CURTIS, TOWLE & PAYNE CO.

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CURTIS, TOWLE & PAYNE CO.

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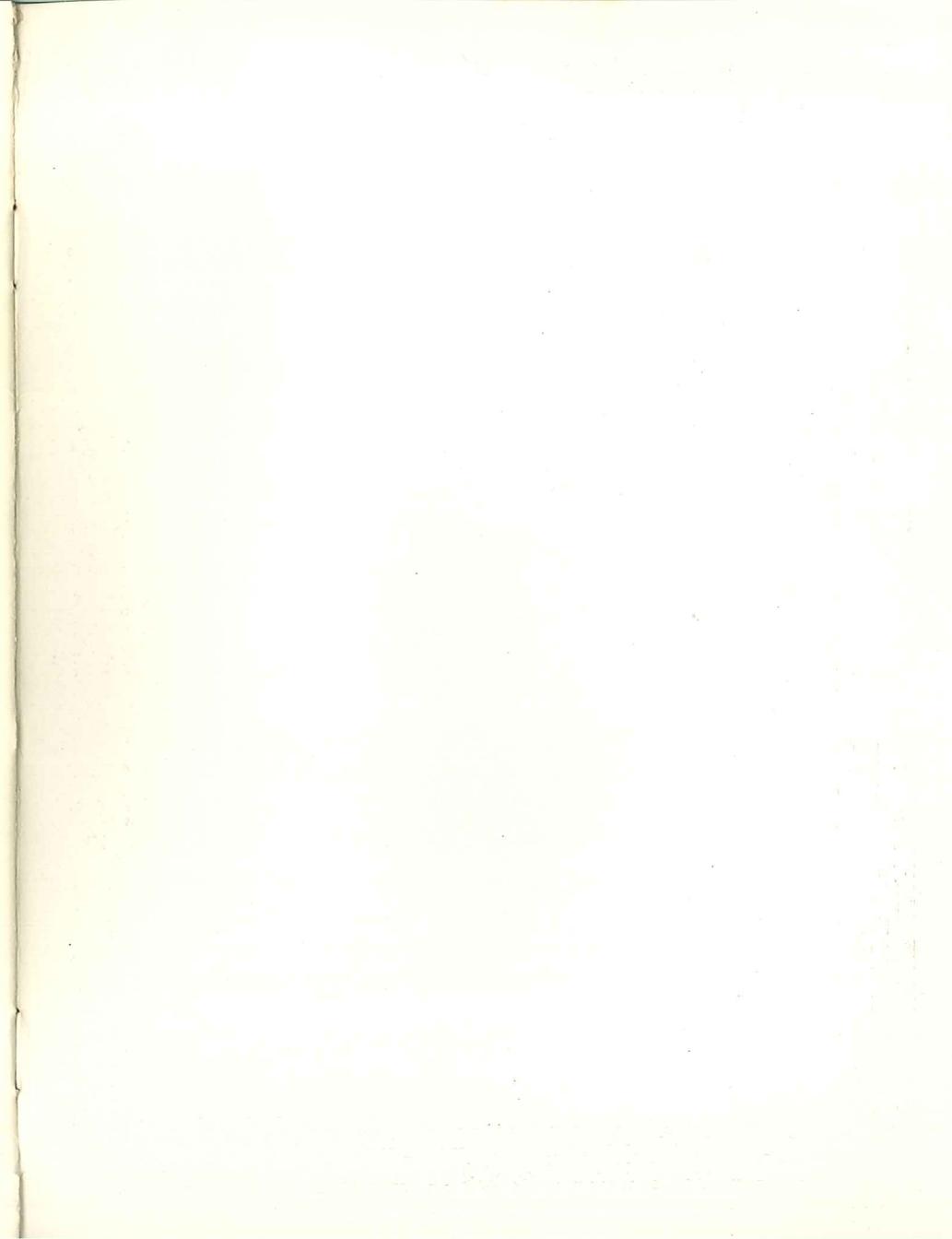
CLINTON, IOWA

*Sales offices of CURTIS COMPANIES INCORPORATED located in*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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1866  
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